THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXV. FRIDAY, December 7, 1810. No. 1253.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
Franklin Head Bookstore,
Market Street,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,
Price 75 Cents,

SELECT REMAINS
OF THE REV. JOHN BROWN,

Late Minister of the Gospel at Haddington, who died June 19, 1787.

CONTAINING

I. Memoirs of his Life;
II. Letters to his Friends;
III. Religious Tracts;
IV. Advice to his Children;
V. An account of some of his Dying Sayings;
VI. And Dying advices to his Congregation.

THIS interesting little work was compiled by the Rev John Brown and the Rev. Ebenezer Brown, from the papers of their deceased father, a few years after his death. In their preface they observe, "THE MEMOIRS were in substance written by our father's own hand, two or three years before he died. It was his care to mark the singular dispensations of Providence towards him; and then prudently to declare them to his children, that they also might set their hope in God.

"THE LETTERS were sent by him to some intimate friends. We need not scarce inform the reader, that the author never had the most remote thought of their being printed. Some of the persons who had them in possession, finding their own hearts warmed with the truths which they contained, expressed a willingness to have them made publick, for the edification of others.

"The ADVICES to the children and to the Congregation, were found among our father's papers after his decease. He was convinced in his own mind that UNION TO CHRIST, evidenced by conformity to him in holiness, "Is the one thing needful;" this was the doctrine which he taught whilst he lived; and he intended, that these Advices should declare his sentiments on this subject, when he was dead."

They observe in the close of the preface, "If some secure hypocrites are awakened, some profane sinners are converted, some wavering Christians are established, and some distressed souls are comforted; we have fully gained our end in the publication."

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23, 1810.

NOTICE.

A few weeks ago, a piece of gold was left in the store of the subscriber.—The owner may have it again, by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

WILLIAM B. FOSTER & Co.

Pittsburgh, 22d Nov. 1810. 3t.

Taken up by the subscriber living in Mifflin township, Allegheny County, five stray *HOGS*, marked with a half crop in the under side of the left ear. The owner by proving property, and paying charges, may take them away.

SAMPSON CUSTER.

October 29th, 1810. 3t.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living near the 4 mile run, Pitt township, about 4 weeks ago, a brown *MARE*, about 13 and a half hands high, 8 years old, a natural trotter, a number of saddle marks, no brand perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MOSES HERBERT.

Pitt township, Allegheny County, Nov 16, 1810 } 3t

Broke into the enclosure of the subscriber, living in Conaquenessing township, Butler County, about half a mile from David Gilleland's Mill, on Thursday the 25th of Oct. last, a dark Iron Grey *MARE*, rising seven years old, about 14 hands high. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN KIRKER.

November 2d, 1810. 3t.

Taken up at the plantation of the subscriber opposite Middletown, on the 30th October, a bay *MARE* and *COLT*, the mare is about 7 or 8 years of age, with a large star in her face, her near hind foot white, no other marks perceivable. The colt is a year old past, a light bay, with a small star in his face. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN WHITE.

November 22, 1810 3t.

Came to the plantation of the sub- scriber living on the waters of Robinson's run, on the first of August last, a small red *STEER*, three years old, no perceivable ear mark.—The owner may have him again by applying and paying charges to

JOHN M'MICHAEL.

November 16th, 1810. 3t.

Now Opening
BY
ANTHONY BEELEN,

In Front Street, a handsome assortment of

Merchandise,

of almost every description.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 13th, 1810. tf.

Theodore Mazurie & Co.

Corner of Front and Market Streets, have just received an additional supply of

Merchandise,

adapted to the present Season.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 13th, 1810.

WM. B FOSTER & Co.

HAVE just received and are now opening at their Store in Market Street, next door to the Office of '*The Pittsburgh Gazette,*'

a handsome assortment of

Seasonable Merchandise,

which they will sell at their usual low prices.

They have the following

Liquors and Groceries

For Sale at *Cost and Carriage;*

Madeira, Lisbon & Sherry Wine, 1st quality,
Cognac Brandy, 1st and 2nd do.
Jamaica Spirits, do. do.
Coffee,
Brown and Lump Sugar,
Madder,
Alum,
Spanish Whiting,
Rice,
Ginger,
Copperas, } In Kegs.
Pepper and Allspice,
Bengal Indigo,
Spanish Brown,
Chalk,
White Lead,
Young Hyson, } Tea by the Chest.
Hyson Skin,
Mustard,
Spanish Segars } By the Box.
Chocolate
Shad and Mackrale,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Rhode Island Cheese,
Shot by the bag.

A few Barrels of old double Distilled Whiskey and Country Gin.

They have also for Sale the following articles from Col. Humphrie's manufactory in Connecticut.

Superfine broad Cloths,
Common do.
Cassimers,
Cassinets,
Coating,
Woolen Stockings,
Cotton do
Checks and Stripes,
Bed Ticken,
Flag Handkerchiefs,
Chambray Muslin.

Lee's celebrated Patent and Family Medicines for Sale.

Pittsburgh, November 9, 1810. tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *BANTON & MILTENBERGER* are requested to come forward and discharge their respective accounts on or before the first day of February 1811, those who neglect this notice will find their accounts placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection. All who have demands against the said firm will present them to GEORGE MILTENBERGER, surviving partner of the said firm for settlement.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

N. B The business will be continued as heretofore by

George Miltenberger & Co

Pittsburgh, Nov. 5th, 1810.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has removed his STORE from Wood Street, to the corner of Market and Second Streets, where he has just received and is now opening a handsome assortment of

GOODS,

suitable for the approaching season, which he will sell at reduced prices for Cash or approved Country Produce.

A handsome assortment of *Barr, Rolled, and Slit, Iron,* and *Castings* by the ton or smaller quantity.

JAMES LEA.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 29, 1810.

P. S. INDIA MUSLINS by the bale.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Blank Checks,

Handsomely printed, on good paper.

E. PENNINGTON,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER
FROM OLD ENGLAND,

Residing in the house lately occupied by Mr. James B. Clow, between Mr. Bracken's and Mr. Cunningham's, in Front-street, Pittsburgh.

NEAR forty years extensive practice, 12 of which was spent in LONDON with all the advantages to be derived from attending the different Hospitals, and the Lectures of the first men of the ages, encourages E. P. to hope he may render himself useful to those persons who may make choice of his services.

The Accouchment of females, and a strict attention to the diseases peculiar to the sex, have employed a great part of his studies for many years.

N. B. He attends patients in town or country on the usual terms of the profession.

27th 11month, 1809.

STEAM MILL.

For Sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

SUPERFINE FLOUR for exportation
Do by the barrel
Do. by the hundred or less
Common Flour
Bran, low by the quantity
Shipstuff do.
Corn meal boulted
Do. not boulted
Do. chopped
Do. ground in the ear for feed
Do. shelled
Do. in the ear
Chopped rye,

Distillers may be supplied with any of the above articles on reasonable terms.

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent for the P. S. M. Company.*

Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.

N. B. The highest price will be given for grain.

Steam Mill.
CASH
FOR
WHEAT.

Those who wish to command cash or their Wheat, can have *Five Shillings* per bushel.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 4, 1810. tf.

James C. Wilkins & Co.

Have established a large and commodious

WAREHOUSE

on Front Street, in the CITY of NATCHEZ, where they will receive western country produce on storage and commission.

Natchez, 18th July, 1810. 6m

LUKE TIERNAN & Co.

HAVE for Sale 1000 Boxes of the best Tin, English Crowley and Blister Steel, Anvils, dry white Lead.

They will always have a large stock of Tin and expect a supply of Wire, large size Tin, Braziers Copper &c.

Also, an assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which they will sell on the very lowest terms.

Baltimore, Sept. 20, 1810.

Merino Sheep for Sale.

FOUR half and four three quarter blood Merino Rams, directly from Col. Humphrey's flock. Apply to

A. BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, July 18, 1810.

Vendue and Commission Store.

JAMES GRIFFIN and GEORGE HARRIS respectfully inform the public that they have commenced business as

AUCTIONEERS AND AGENTS.

For the sale of property of every denomination.

They solicit the continuance and support of the public, being determined to use every energy to render their establishment beneficial to their employers; and with a view to the general accommodation, they have opened a *VENDUE STORE in the DIAMOND*, where all descriptions of property will be received and registered either for private or public sale, at the option of the proprietors: they will also attend on all persons who may require vendues at their own dwellings either in town or country.

The terms on which their sales are conducted, will be made known on application at their store, and they trust that the accommodations they will grant, added to the moderation of their charges, will ensure them the patronage of the public.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1810. tf.

FROM A PARIS PAPER

The history of the dog of Macaria is known to every one. A similar circumstance lately took place in the vicinity of Toulouse. A soldier, returning from Spain, loaded with plunder, was so elated by the possession of so much treasure, that he could not refrain from exposing it to the view of every person who happened to be spending his evening at the inn where he put up for the night. The hostess observing the folly of his conduct, directed the waiter to call him out in order to put him on his guard. She remonstrated with him on the impropriety of exposing his property to the view of a numerous and mixed company, most of whom were strangers to her and tho' there might be among them respectable persons, yet there might also be some thieves, but however that might be, she advised her guest to be more circumspect, declared that, in the event of his being robbed, or circumvented in any way, she would not hold herself responsible for his loss after the caution she had felt it her duty to give him—"Poh! Poh!" said the veteran give me my dog, I want no better companion, he and I will make any gang of robbers who may be bold enough to make the experiment, repent of their temerity.

He got up at an early hour next morning and set out on his journey, accompanied by his faithful dog. Before he left the town half an hour he was attacked by three ruffains, and stabbed before he could even put himself in a posture of defence. The dog seeing his master weltering in his blood, darted at the assassin, seizes him by the throat, brings him to the ground and worries him. The accomplices of the robber, who inflicted the wound, terrified at the ferocity of the dog, climbed a tree, in the hope that the dog would presently quit the ground and leave them to depart. In this they were deceived, at the break of day, the gens d'armes in going their rounds passed that way—they heard a person call for assistance—seed a dog in the act of barking furiously, descry two men perched on a tree soliciting protection, pretending that the dog was mad, and would not suffer them to proceed without the hazard of becoming the victims of his fury like the unfortunate traveller whose corpse lay a few yards distance. But this mad dog appeared to have no enmity to any except the refugees; the gens d'armes order them to come down, which they did; the traces of blood are discovered, and the robbers pretend that they proceeded from the wounds which the ferocious dog had inflicted.—The gens d'armes had the greatest difficulty in preventing the dog, who was docile to them, from attacking the footpads.

From the determined hostility of the dog, the incoherent story of the men, and various other suspicious circumstances, they are apprehended. Within 20 yards of the tree, the gens d'armes find two dead bodies; the faithful dog runs up to that of his master, licks it, and began to bark with more violence than before. The gens d'armes examine the body of the old soldier who had been stabbed to the heart with a dagger, which they found covered with blood, the other body bore evident marks of the death being occasioned by a dog. The dog and the prisoners were conducted to Toulouse: there was no other witness, the evidence of guilt was deducible from a coincidence of circumstances tantamount to positive oral proof.—The dog remarkably gentle, and suffered himself to be caressed by any one, and not appear to be the least irritated, except on the approach or in the presence of the assassins of his master.

The two culprits were put upon their trial, and after a minute investigation of the evidence which was circumstantial, but so complete that not a single link of the chain was found deficient, the court pronounced them guilty of the murder, and immediately passed sentence of death upon them. In the interval between the passing of the awful sentence of the law and the execution of it, the unhappy convicts made a full confession of their guilt, and acknowledged the justice of their condemnation.

This narrative (observes the editor) proves that if brutes are mere machines (horloges) they are admirably constituted to establish the claims of the dog in particular to participate in common with man, the qualities of sympathy and courage, which it were injustice to withhold.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, December 7, 1810.

ON Friday the 30th ult. Lt. Col. Constant delivered over the command of the 6th Regt. of Infranty, and of Fort Fayette, to the next senior Officer.—On this occasion the Officers of that Regiment appointed Adjt. Gardner, Surgeon Davis, and Capt. Walworth as a committee to address him. The following was the address and Col. Constants reply. Col. Constant retires at this time, with a *furlough* from the Secretary of war, renouncing all pay and emolument—yet holding himself subject to future orders.

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Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh
Nov. 30, 1810.

SIR,

The Officers of the 6th Regt. of infrantry, at this post on the occasion of your resigning the command this day—with one mind, beg leave to express to you their unfeigned regret.

In your separation from them, they are feelingly sensible of the loss which they personally sustain; but, your separation from the Regiment, impresses them with cases of regret, by which, having stations in the Regiment, they are more essentially affected. These, they are better enabled to define.—You have invariably given a persevering attendance at the post assigned by your rank and station:—undismayed and firm, every demand of duty has been met, by your successful exertion to fulfil it:—and, the spirit of exertion has ever been equalled by a display of ability, that has evinced a competency to the duties of any military command.

To these causes the 6th Regiment may attribute its present character for regularity and discipline; which, they flatter themselves, will not suffer by a comparison with the most perfect in the service.

They congratulate themselves on the conditions, with which the Secretary of war assents to your retiring from present service. By this wise alternative, without binding you to an interval of less active duty, the Government can avail itself of your future services, in case of war. On this event, they proudly and eagerly expect to tread with you the paths of glory.

Signed by the authority of the officers of the 6th Regiment of Infantry.

With our personal assurances of the high consideration and esteem, with which,

We have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient servants,

(Signed) JOHN WALWORTH,
Capt. 6th Infanty.
C. K. GARDNER,
Lt. & Adjt. 6th Infantry,
I. DAVIS,
Surgeon 6th Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Joseph Constant,
6th Infantry, U. S.

—

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1st. 1810.

GENTLEMEN,

Your communication signed by the authority of the Officers of the 6th Regiment of Infantry now at this post, affords me great gratification. I thank them for the expression of their friendly sentiments towards me.—I thank them also, for the applause they are pleased to bestow on my conduct while commanding the Regiment I can however, by no means, take to myself the honor of having elevated it, to its present character for regularity and discipline; though my feeble efforts have been added to the skill and exertion of my brother officers, to effect that object

Should the crisis arrive, when our country shall require our active services, it would afford me infinite pleasure to be associted with the officers now at this post. With them I should, with confidence link my fate; with them I would take my chance for glory.

Please, Gentlemen, to accept for yourselves assurances of my high esteem, and believe me to be

With the greatest respect your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOSEPH CONSTANT
Lieut. Col. 6th Infantry.

To Capt. John Walworth,
Lt. & Adjt. C. K. Gardner and
Surgeon I. Davis,
of the 6th Regt. of Infantry.

—

We are informed that orders have been issued by Brigadier Gen. Hampton, who is now on a visit to this city for a detachment of the troops in garrison in this harbour to proceed immediately for the south western frontiers of the State of Georgia

[*Charl. Cour.*

A SOLEMN WARNING.

On the authority of the Baltimore Federal Republican it is stated, that the Marquis Wellesley, the British Secretary of State, told an American gentleman of high respectability, just returned to this country from England, and who has authorized them to give publicity to the fact. "THERE EXISTS IN MY (Wellesley's) OFFICE PROPOSALS MADE TO THIS GOVENMENT (England) BY THAT OF FRANCE, FOR PARTITIONING YOUR COUNTRY" (America.)

The British government it seems has refused to accede to this wicked and horrible proposition of France, and the American government has had authentic information given to it of this new specimen of French perfidy and villainy.

So then, in addition to seizing all the American property she could lay her hands on, France has conceived the horrible project of destroying this country as she has already destroyed the chief part of Europe. Will she relinquish this scheme? No—it would be absurd to expect it—it is still cherished by that treacherous and bloody nation: and she will if possible accomplish it. Her means are already prepared—they exist in the bosom of our country.——*The Republic is in danger!*

Unless the yeomanry of this country immediately awake from the unhappy lethargy into which they are fallen, they will hereafter awaken only to a sense of most exquisite misery, of departed independence; and clinking their chains under some Gallic military despot, in utter despair will execrate the credulity which has undone them. If they will not be convinced by the fate of Holland, Italy, Germany, Spain and Portugal, whose fields are laid waste by fire and sword, and saturated with the blood of their inhabitants of all ages and sexes, whose dying shrieks yet ascend to heaven, calling for justice on their ruthless murderers—neither will they be convinced until *they also* taste of unutterable woe.—*Freeman's Journal.*

DR. LOGAN.

A writer in the American, (most probably the "*Mad Bull,*") assuming it as a fact, that the editors of the Federal Republican received their information about the secret designs of France against the United States, from Dr. Logan, have denounced Mr. Madison's friend as a "*madman,*" and as the "*offal*" of the democratic party. Admitting that Dr. Logan was the authority upon which the *fact* was stated, if *we* appear contemptible for placing confidence in such an author, how will Mr. Madison stand justified with his party, for having sanctioned the doctors visit to England, by giving him, what can be called by no other name than a letter of credence, in order to take him out of the operation of the act of congress, which makes it penal for individuals to interfere in foreign negociations Such a letter was given to Dr. Logan by Mr. Madison, and was shown by the Doctor, before his departure for England, to several persons.—The truth is, Mr. Madison dreaded the consequences of Mr. Jackson's dismissal; he thought that a war might result, and in a state of trepidation he was glad to grasp at any opportunity, which might offer, to counteract the feelings of indignation which would be excited in England by Mr. Jackson's ill treatment and dismissal. Hence the Doctor's visit to London, caused Mr. Madison's flattering credential letter.

A word upon the subject of the disclosure of Bonaparte's infamous proposal to conquer and divide the United States—So depraved, so destitute of love of country, are a majority of the democrats, that if Mr. Madison himself or General Armstrong, had disclosed the designs of France, they would have been denounced by such fellows as "*The Mad Bull,*" and called the "discarded offal" of democracy. These degenerate Americans are as much interested in the success of France in all her ambitious schemes, as the meanest French emissary in the country.—They hang their heads like detected thieves or convicted sharpers, whenever intelligence is received that Napoleon is checked in his strides towards universal despotism.—Although in their hearts, they believe that at this moment, we are not safe from the power of France, they exult in all her victories, and rejoice to see liberty banished from the continent—they dare in this republican land to avow their wish, that Spain and Portugal may be added to the list of conquered and enslaved countries. In case of a French invasion, such desperate jacobins would fall victims to an enraged populace, or the public safety would render their confinement unavoidable. We could name a certain *Mammoth-Lieutenant*, who is as well worthy of being watched as the "*Mad Bull.*" *Balt. Fed. Rep.*

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From the Connecticut Courant.

Corteous reader, did you ever see noisy politicians, who, like oarsmen, look one way, but steer a contrary course? Who, with piteous face and doleful accent,

——————'Sigh and groan
"For *public* good, but mean their *own.*"

Did you ever see men, who were brawlers for liberty and equality, but were tyrant's at home; who, as husbands, fathers, masters and within the whole little circle of their power, acted the despot; and who, if providence had not put them under the *ban* of the old proverb, "cross cows have short horns,"—would unquestionably extend their despotism far and wide?

Did you ever see men, who in private life were oppressors, extortioners, marble hearted usurers; men who have entered into the fields of the fatherless, and made the hearts of widows bleed for sorrow; men, who made lucre their god, and seemed not to care by what extortionous means they acquired it—did you ever see such men setting themselves up for patriots, and acknowledged and followed as such, by large flocks of human *gulls?*

Have you ever seen political gnat strainers and camel swallowers; men whose minds, in the time of Washington's administration, were perpetually sore by reason of their holy jealousy for the constitution, but who since have witnessed with patience and with seeming pleasure, most barefaced violations of the constitution, by arbitrary suspension of habeas corpus, by audacious and repeated attempts of the executive during the embargo; men, who applauded the whiskey insurrection, and yet denounced as traitors to their country, those who ventured to complain of the embargo; men, who declared Washington's proclamation of neutrality to be an arbitrary strech of power and deserving impeachment, and considered Jefferson's enforcing act as being so sacred, that whoever opened his lips against it incurred the guilt of Scandalum Magnatum, of libelling the Lord's anointed; men, who formerly clamoured about the expenses of government, but are now quite satisfied, though its expences for the last nine or ten years, have exceeded its former expences for the same term of time, by the enormous sum of twenty one millions dollars; men, who formerly set their country in an uproar because the government borrowed money to defray the expences of preparations for war which at that time appeared instant and inevitable, but now think it well enough that government should borrow millions merely for a peace establishment; men who protested solemnly and vociferously against even a single cent going out of the public chest unless specially appropriated by law, but are now much at their ease, though the treason hatching Wilkinson, and other *leeches* of the nation's life blood, have filched thousands of dollars from the treasury, in the very teeth of law, as well as of equity.

Did you ever see men, who though they had loved republics so violently that they harboured the project of kneading the whole human family into one republican mass, do, notwithstanding, love and adore the nation that has uprooted and destroyed every republic upon earth except our own?

Did you ever see men, who, though they boast much and loudly of the spirit of '76, and pretend to possess that noble spirit themselves, have, with respect to France, steadfastly maintained the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance, and employed their utmost endeavours, that robberies, buffetings and footings, from that nation, should be requitted on our part with abject cringes and servile prostrations?

Did you ever see men, who avowedly were king haters, and positively declared that every wearer of a crown deserved the gibbet, who, nevertheless, would be glad that twenty crowns were placed upon the head of the Corsican tyrant,—sons of liberty, genuine republicans, patriots by profession, who have followed Napoleon with their best wishes through his whole career of conquests, carnage and blood and manifested as hot a zeal for the universal empire of all devouring France, as they ever did or could, for the universal empire of republicanism?

Have you ever, courteous reader, seen such men as have now been described?—"Why yes"——and so have I.

JONATHAN.

THE TOWER OF BABEL.

From Parson's Travels in Asia & Africa.

At a distance of six hours traveling from Bagdad, on this side of the city, are the remains of the Tower of Babel. They stand in a vast plain, which is a mere desert, and are still about two hundred and twenty feet in height.

"The materials of the little remains of this once famed Tower, are unburnt brick (now as hard as stone) which in dimensions are 14 inches by 10, and nearly 5 inches thick. There is not any cement between them, either of bitumen or mortar. About the distance of every four feet, from the bottom to the top, are layers of reeds, four inches thick.—By digging 10 or 12 inches into one of these, I pulled out by degrees a handful of them, which are as firm and sound (except their being pressed flat) as they were when first inserted; which the Jew Rabbies at Bagdad tell me, according to a tradition of their's, is very near four thousand two hundred years.—They call it Nimrod's tower."

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NEW-YORK, *Nov.* 20.

A brig 19 days from Cadiz, the schr. Flash from L'Orient, and a fleet of vessels names unknown, are coming up.—Important news is expected.

AFFAIRS IN PORTUGAL.

We have conversed with an intelligent gentleman who arrived here last Saturday in the Otho, from Cadiz, via Villa-Real. He states that at Ayamonte where the vessel touched, he saw a Spanish officer, who was going to Cadiz with despatches. The officer informed him that he left the head quarters of Lord Wellington on the 11th of October, and at the same time there had been no fighting since the 28th of September. He said the combined forces were in high spirits and that Lord Wellington was prepared to meet the enemy. The gentleman with whom we conversed has been in Spain and Portugal six or seven years past, speaks the Spanish language fluently, and appears to be perfectly acquainted with the affairs of those countries. He gives it as his opinion that the French can never conquer the Spanish and Portuguese, until the people are entirely extirpated. He says there is such an enmity against the French that they can never be safe in the peninsula as long as there is a Portuguese or Spaniard in the country. The Spanish soldiers in the pay of France take every opportunity to assassinate the French. As an instance of their deadly enmity, he states that a French general had left a garrison in a small town of about 200 men, nearly half of whom were Frenchmen, the rest Spaniards. As soon as the main army had marched off, the Spaniards rose upon the French, and put every one of them to death. Cadiz, he says, can never be taken, and though the French keep up the bombardment of that city, they can do very little damage, and the people are under no apprehension.

The French treat the Americans with the greatest indignity and severity possible. At Ayamonte our informant saw the captain and supercargo of the American schooner Mary, which had been taken by the French. The captain and crew were marched across the country almost barefoot to Seville, where they were imprisoned in an Ass stable, and were soon to be marched as prisoners of war, to Bordeaux. But by the assistance of the Spaniards the captain and supercargo had made their escape, and travelled disguised as muleteers to Ayamonte; where they were generously supplied by the Spaniards with money and cloths. Our informant was at Cadiz on the 1st of October, and saw several regiments embarked for Portugal, to reinforce Lord Wellington.—He says, the young English officers were so anxious to meet the French, that many had petitioned their superior officers to be sent out in those detachments.—The reader will perceive that the 11th of October is the latest date from the seat of war. And as our intelligent comes direct, it must convince every one that the tales which have been circulated of the defeat of lord Wellington are unfounded. If there has been a battle, it could not have been known in Dublin, at the date of our last accounts from thence.—There has undoubtedly, however, been an action before this time, which has been decisive. The next arrivals from Spain or Portugal will probably bring us the account of a battle more bloody than any which has been fought in those countries during the present war.

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LONDON Oct. 8.

The following Address to the citizens of Rome was issued by Lucien Bonaparte, and privately distributed two days after he sailed; but was immediately suppressed by an official order.

"*To the Roman Citizens.*

"In the bosom of retirement, occupied with no other cares than those of contributing to the happiness of my family and my

neighbours and tasting on Rome's classic territory all that pure refined bliss which a mind imbued with a love of the arts can enjoy, I was assailed by the ruthless hand of despotism, rendered still more heavy by its being that of a brother; still more galling, as he owes his life and his honors to my intrepidity.

"This infernal mandate was, that I should repudiate an endeared wife, and desert those children whom Nature indentifies with my existence: that I should ascend a throne created by the most horible perfidy, and unite my efforts to dispoil and subjugate the yet unconquered part of the globe.

"Citizens, I had no choice between unconditional submission and immediate flight. I did not hesitate.—The Tiber, on whose banks I had vainly hoped to pass my allotted term of life, received me on her bosom and she will waft me, I trust in safety to those prows which dreadful when sought in hostility, become a sure place of refuge to the destitute and the oppressed.

"Citizens, farewell; my gratitude is all I can leave behind. May your chains sit light upon you; or rather may you soon cease to bear any, by the interventi n of that Omnipotent vengeance, which sooner or later punishes usurpation, tyranny and oppression.

"LUCIEN BONAPARTE."

THE LATEST—VIA BOSTON

LONDON, Oct 19.

Brig. Gen. Crawford has died in Portugal, not Gen. Crawford, Mr. Windham's friend, as is stated in the papers.

RETREAT OF THE ENGLISH ARMY.

The following intelligence is by the Elizabeth Packet, from Lisbon, and may be relied upon. As has been before stated, Massena made a strong and rapid movement to outflank Lord Wellington's army on the Mondego.

This of course required a counteracting movement on the part of his Lordship, and produced the battles of the 26th and 27th at Basaco, near Coimbra, [a town on the Mondego, a few miles from the Atlantic.] A general battle was expected on the 28th, which did not take place. On the 1st of Oct. after giving time to the inhabitants of Coimbra to remove themselves and valuables, Lord Wellington left the banks of the Mondego and retreated towards Lisbon, and on the 7th occupied a position extending from the Tagus to the Ocean, on a chain of fortified heights.—His H.Q. on that day were at Alcobaca, about 40 miles from Lisbon, having the right at Alhandra on the Tagus, and his left at Peniche, on the Atlantic.

In this position, it is stated, he had about 70,000 men, militia included; and was amply supplied. Gen. Silveria and Gen. Wilson, with a strong body of Portuguese irregulars, were hanging on the rear of Massena's army. The Marquis Romana, with 15,000 men, were on the south of the *Tagus*, following Lord Wellington's march.

Unless an immediate embarkation took place, a general and decisive battle could not be avoided. The English merchants waited upon Admiral Berkley for permission to embark on board the transports; but were denied, as there was not shipping sufficient to take away the troops; and at the same time hinted there was no cause for apprehension.

GALE AT HAVANNA.

Extract of a letter from Havanna, dated October 29.

It is with deep regret I inform you of a severe gale of wind from the southward, we have experienced here for two days. The damage sustained is immense. Several American vessels and cargoes are entirely lost in the harbour. Among them the ship Friendship, loaded for Baltimore, with a cargo of $30,000 not a farthing saved. There is not a vessel in port which has escaped without injury. The damage is estimated at half a million of dollars.

DAYTON, (Ohio) Oct. 25.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Indian agent at fort Wayne to a gentleman in this place.

"The Indians have agreed to the road passing through their country from Dayton to Vincennes. The meeting of the Indians this year was the largest ever known, I believe, at this place. I send you, enclosed, a correct account of the number that attended. There appears nothing like war among them, although the Miamies have manifested considerable uneasiness at the treaty of last fall. The Massassinway chiefs refused to receive the annuity growing out of that treaty. I disregard their opposition, and paid to the other branches of the tribe that were willing to receive it. The Owl afterwards insisted on receiving and signing the receipt, but I told him I would not dirty my paper with his name. All the chiefs except those of Massassinway, acted perfectly proper and regular."

A correct account of the number of Indians which attended the annual council at Fort Wayne, Oct. 1, 1810

Putawatimies	646
Delawares and Munceys	400
Shawanoes	320
Miamies	387
Eel Rivers	22
Ottaways	4
Total,	1779

From the WEEKLY CHRONICLE, printed at Natchez, Nov. 5.

As some of our neighbouring editors have expressed their ignorance of what led to the revolution in West-Florida, and as much misrepresentation is afloat, we feel it a duty we owe our country, as well as the people of Florida, to give a succinct account of what led to the revolution, and what will be its probable issue. In doing this, we shall be guided by facts, coming within our own knowledge, (the editors having been alternately in Florida, since the first movement) and from information derived from authentic sources.

Ever since the commencement of the difficulties in which the mother country has been involved, little or no attention has been paid to Florida. The officers have not been paid by the government: and to make up these deficits, they have fleeced the people. The great body of the population of West-Florida, having migrated from the United States, the government did not suit the genius of the people. But so desirous were they to evince their loyalty, that so long as there was the semblance of justice left, so long were they faithful to their legitimate sovereign.

A regulation had been adopted by the officers presiding over Florida, for the admission of emigrants. This regulation operated to the exclusion of men of probity and fortune, whilst the worthless vagabond found a ready asylum Corruption in every department of the provincial government had grown to so alarming a height, as to be no longer tolerated. The officer finding from the embarrassed condition of the mother country, that he could not be arraigned before a tribunal competent to punish him for his misconduct, gave a loose to his propensities—the Spanish law was lost sight of, and only the shadow of a Spanish government existed. The avenues to justice was closed, and before a civil officer, *gold* decided questions of right and wrong. The dissolute part of the community, who had every thing to gain and nothing to loose by a revolution, discovered a desire to rule.—A spurious constitution was circulated through the province and every thing had the appearance of approaching anarchy and plunder. These movements gave the alarm to men of character and property—it became essentially requisite to adopt measures to disappoint the lawless revolutionist. Govenor Delassus was applied to for permission to have an election by the people, of delegates, to meet in convention, to deliberate on the extraordinary state of the province and to adopt such measures as to them might seem proper, for promoting the prosperity of the country. Every thing was done in the name of Ferdinand the 7th—the acts of the convention are before the public, and they can judge of their merits. Let it be remembered, that the elections and meetings of the convention were sanctioned by the governor, and the acts were submitted to, and ratified by him, before they were declared to have the validity of law—such was the confidence the convention reposed in governor Delassus, that they bestowed on him the highest appointment in their gift, (president of the supreme court) with a salary of three thousand dollars per year. When they were about to adjourn, the convention gave the governor a splended dinner, which was considered as celebrating *the union between the representative of the sovereign, and the representatives of the people.*

Regulations being established to preserve the peace and tranquility of the country, and to ensure a faithful administration of justice, the convention adjourned acknowledging their dependence on the ancient Spanish monarchy, and proud that their labours had terminated for the present favourable to the public repose.

This pleasing calm was momentary—governor Desassus, who had *approved with his hand, was at heart an enemy to the proceedings of the convention.* As soon therefore as the convention adjourned, he set his engines in motion, not only to circumvent their proceedings, but to seize and deport the members. Reports were industriously circulated that governor Folch was on his way from Pensacola, with five hundred men, to reduce the province to obedience—the refugees and tories from the United States, passed through the settlements of Ptichsa, Tanchipaho and Pearl river, poisoning the minds of the people, and urging them to arm against the convention—several bodies of men, to the amount of near 400, had actually assembled—an attempt was made to sieze one of the deputies—another had to leave his residence, and all were threatened with the most dreadful punishment. In this dilemma, but one course remained for the convention; which was to take the government into their hands, declare independence, and call upon the nations of the earth to acknowledge them as a free state. The execution was as prompt as the thought—the fort of Baton-Rogue was carried—the tories and refugees reduced—and the misled people returned to their homes and took the oath of fidelity to the new government.

Thus have we given as succinct a view of the rise and progress of the revolution in West-Florida, up to the present time as is possible—the question now is, how will it terminate? If the wishes of the people are met by our government, we can readily answer—*by becoming an integre part of the American union.* But as we pretend to no knowledge of the policy of our cabinet, we will suppose that government will not receive them. Should such be the case, we are fully persuaded they will establish a seperate republic, (which they have the physical means of supporting) and become our rivals in the cotton trade. This opinion is not visionary—it is founded on a perfect knowledgd of the extent and geographical position of the country, the nature of the soil, and the character and genius of the people. And we venture to predict, that Florida will not only be able to maintain her independence, but if driven to extremities, will become a dangerous enemy to the United States.

Doctor Stevenson,

Requests all persons indebted to him to make payment before the 15th January next.

Pittsburgh Dec. 1, 1810.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the 18th Nov inst. *THOMAS HENRY*, an Apprentice to the Tanning and Currying business; about 19 years of age. Whoever will apprehend said Apprentice and deliver him to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, shall have the above Reward and reasonable charges.

WILLIAM HAYS.

December 6, 1810

Pittsburgh

Eagle Foundery

Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *AIR FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in full operation and ready to execute Orders for Machinery of every description,

Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Salt Kettles of any size, and generally every other kind of Castings.

He has now on hand and daily making

Abbet's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weights, Waggon Boxes all sizes, Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c. &c.

Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good Metal the public may rely on having their work done in the best possible manner.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

PORK,

THE highest price given by the subscriber for a quantity of good *Pork.—Whiskey, Soap, Vinegar* and *Candles*, he will also purchase.

E. DENNY.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 4th, 1810.

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUB POENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS. &c.

RAGS.

Four Cents Cash, or Five Cents in Trade will be given for clean LINEN and COTTON RAGS, at the Franklin Head Book, store Market Street, Pittsburgh.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

Franklin Head Bookstor

Market Street,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

Cramer's Pittsburgh Magazine

AND

Extra Magazine Almanacks for

1811.

Contents of Pittsburgh Almanack:

The Orphan Girl.	Salt petre, how manufactured.
Curious manner of catching water fowls in China.	Wild Geese.
The Calender,	Anecdote—*Oriental.*
Franklin's Ways to Wealth.	Receipt for Consumption. &c.
Chinese Industry.	Rates of Postage.
Great and noble actions.	Friend's Meeting.
Domestic Picture.	Advice to save Rags
Chinese Oil Radish.	Horses and Sheep, comparative view.
Early Potatoes.	Courts of Law.
Distellation from do.	Tables of interest, *etc*
	List of Roads.

Besides the contents of the above, the

Magazine Almanack,

Has a brief memoir of the Rev. Robert Steele, by James Mountain.

ALSO,

Extraordinary Bones.	— Paris, Upper Blue Licks and Dyonisian Springs in Kentucky.
Temperance.	
Weem's life of Washington.	
Important Discovery of Clay.	Salt Springs.
A new Manufacture.	Steam Boat.
Poetical question in Algebra.	Spinning Wheels.
Print of the U. States	*Domestic carpet, etc.*
Gallatin's Report on *Domestic* Manufactures	Account of the Harmony Society in Butler county
Letters from Chilicothe.	Inhabitants and houses in Pittsburgh.
	Marriages.
	Deaths.

Extra Magazine.

Contains all the Pittsburgh and Magazine Almanacks, and

An abstract of Livingston's Essay on Sheep, shewing their varieties.

Account of the best method of treating them, and raising a flock in the United States.

The legislature of the State of New-York, esteeming Mr Livingston's Essay of the first importance to the farmer and manufacturer, ordered 1000 copies to be published and distributed throughout their State.

☞ *German Almanacks, for* 1811.

To be Sold or Rented.

VALUABLE building lots possessing extensive fronts on Liberty and Penn St's and on an adjoining alley. There situation is highly advantageous to persons desirous of possessing property in this Borough.

They will be sold or leased on perpetual ground rent, together or in separate lots—The terms will be reasonable and may be known on application at the Auction Store of the subscribers, in the Diamond

GRIFFIN & HARRIS.

NOTICE.

FOREIGN GOLD will be received at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh, at the following rates, viz.

SPANISH GOLD at the rate of 27 2-5 grains per amount of dollar, with a deduction of 4 per cent.

FRENCH GOLD, at the same rate, without deduction

BRITISH and PORTUGAL GOLD, at the rate of 27 grains per amount of dollar, without deduction.

All of which is conformable to the standard at the Mint.

JOHN B. N. SMITH, Cashier.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A Tract of Land

ON Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story Log House, a Barn, about 40 acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st, Feb. 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the *Lancaster and Susquehanna, Insurance Company*, their *AGENT* in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. Apply to the subscriber, at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

J. B. N. SMITH,

Agent for the Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1810.

DONATION LANDS
FOR SALE.

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it; a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	389	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byers' mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from
	191		Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near Mr. Gilkey's.
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	65	250	Otter-creek and Big-run passes through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, and near to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren, (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	815	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kittinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, canbe floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 233, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810. JOSEPH MORRISON,

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.

☞ I intend being at Mercer through the months of June and July, and October and November 1810. J. M.

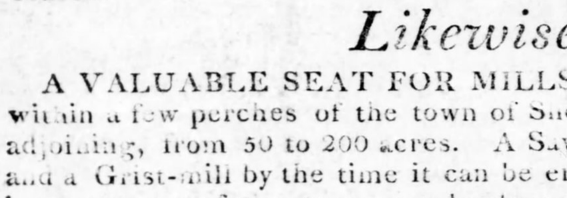
Genuine Patent and Family MEDICINES.

Celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the Human Body is liable.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR

T. W. DYOTT, M. D. Philadelphia.

Grandson of the late *Dr.* ROBERTSON, of Edinburgh.



CELEBRATED

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH:

(Price 1 dollar and 50 cents.)

One of the most efficacious Medicines, ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habituated costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysenteries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer bowel complaint in children, *etc.*

Dr. Robertson's

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL.

OR NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

(Price 1 dollar and 50 cents)

It is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, impurities of the blood, seminal weakness, and various complaints, resulting from dissipated pleasures residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, and diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, barreneess, *etc.*

Dr. Robertson's

PATENT

STOMACHIC WINE BITTERS.

(Price One Dollar.)

These celebrated and well known Bitters, are composed purely of vegetables and are particularly adapted for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of warm weather when bilious habits experience such total loss of appetite. Also a certain preventive against intermittant fevers, agues, dysentaries, *etc.*

Dr. Robertson's

CELEBRATED

GOUT & RHEUMATIC DROPS.

(Price Two Dollars.)

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, gleets, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face, and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, *ect.*

Dr. Robertson's

INFALLIBLE

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

(Price fifty cents)

A Medicine highly necessary to be kept in all Families.

Dr. Dyott's

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

(Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.)

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

Dr. Dyott's

Patent-Itch Ointment.

(Price 50 cents per box.)

For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease, and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder THE ITCH.

Dr. Tissot's

CELEBRATED GOUT and RHEUMATIC DROPS.

(Price two dollars.)

THE VEGETABLE BALM OF LIFE.

(Price one dollar.)

The Balm of Iberia.

(Price two Dollars.)

Extracted from an Iberian fragrant plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, *etc.*

The Restorative Dentrifice.

(Price 50 cents per box)

For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *Seven Hundred Thousand Persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the greatest debility.

Dr. Dyott,

Respectfully solicits the public to observe that owing to the certificates of cures, performed through the efficacy of the above Medicines, having become too numerous for their insertion in a newspaper, he has in consequence thereof published pamphlets, wherein are enrolled, in the most demonstrated and conspicuous manner, the undeniable facts signed by citizens of the first respectability, clergy, and members of the faculty; and are now to be had gratis of him and his respective agents, throughout the United States.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE ABOVE

MEDICINES

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale Wholesale and Retail by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

DRUGGISTS, CORNER OF WOOD and THIRD STREETS PITTSBURGH,

Where pamphlets may be had gratis.

TAKE NOTICE,

That each and all of the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signature of the sole Proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Dr. Robertson's

INFALLIBLE

Worm-Destroying Lozenges,

A Medicine highly necessary to be kept in all Families.

Worms which affect the human body are chiefly of three kinds, viz. *Lumbrici* or tape worm, the *Teres*, or round and long worm, and the *Ascarides*, or round and short worm. There are many kinds of worms found in the human body, but they proceed in a great measure, from similar causes, have nearly the same symptoms, and require the same method of treatment as those already mentioned.

The *Tape worm* is white; very long and full of joints, it is generally bred in the stomach or small intestines. The *round and long worm* is likewise bred in the small intestines, and sometimes in the stomach. The *round and short worm* commonly lodge in the rectum, or what is called the end intestines, and occasion a disagreeable itching about the seat.

The long round worms have been known to perforate the intestines, and get into the cavity of the belly, the effects of the tape worm are nearly the same with those of the long and round, but rather more violent.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of Worms are, paleness of the countenance, at other times, flushing of the face, itching of the nose, and about the seat; starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep; swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times very voracious; looseness; disagreeable breath; a hard swelled belly; great thirst; the urine frothy; and sometimes of a whitish color; griping or cholic pains; an unvoluntary discharge of saliva especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swoonings; cold sweats; palsy; epeleptic fits, *etc.*

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to *Dr. Robertson's Worm Destroying Lozenges*, they are mild in their operation, and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

The above Lozenges are for Sale by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

DRUGGISTS PITTSBURGH.

TAKE NOTICE,

That each packet of the above genuine Lozenges are signed on the outside cover with the signature of the sole proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Dr. Dyott's

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

For the Prevention and Cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

The numerous cures performed by the above Pills, have induced the inventor at the solicitation of many respectable citizens who have experienced their beneficial and salutary effects, to make them publickly known for the benefit of mankind in general.

They are principally composed of vegetable gums and roots, in whose balsamic medical qualities, their excellence consists, without the falacious aid of those mineral substances, too often destructive to the animal constitution.

These Pills if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce Yellow Fevers, Bilious Fevers, Ague and Fever, Cholic, Pains, Flatulencies, Indigestion, Costiveness, Hipochondral and Hysteric complaints, Stranguary, Gravil, Rheumatism and Gout.

They are peculiarly serviceable in Female Disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, Debility nor too great excitement, whenever there is a predisposition to a disease arising from marsh effluvia, a too copious use of ardent spirits or a vitiated state of the bile, they are sure to relieve.

They are highly recommended to travellers by sea and land, as they may be made use of with the utmost safety, without change of diet or exercise. They will be found peculiarly beneficial in the prevention of disorders incidental to hot climates, they deterge and cleanse vicid humour open obstructions and promote the secretion of good bile, operating as an easay cathartic, as a powerful diuretic and diaphoretic.

The above Pills are for Sale by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

DRUGGISTS.

(Price 25 cents per Box large do. 50 cents.)

TAKE NOTICE.

That each Box of the above Genuine Pills are signed on the outside cover with the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTTT, M. D.

Dr. Dyott's

PATENT ITCH OINTMENT.

For plesantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder THE ITCH.

This disease is most commonly communicated by infection, it generally appears in form of small watery pustles, first about the wrists, or between the fingers, afterwards it affects the arms, legs, &c. These pustles are attended with an intolerable itching, especially when the patient is warm in bed or sits by the fire, sometimes indeed the skin is covered with large blotches or scabs, and at other times with a white scruff, or scaly eruption, this last is called the Dry Itch, and is the most difficult to cure.

The above ointment is so certain in its operation, that it has never failed in any one instance whatever of effectually curing that disorder though applied to many thousands.

The above Ointment is for Sale by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

DRUGGISTS.

(Price 50 cents per Box)

TAKE NOTICE.

That each box of the above genuine Ointment is signed on the outside cover with the Signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Bowstring Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to carry on the Manufacturing of Hatters *Bow and Napping strings*, of a superior quality to any imported; which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the corner of Wood and Liberty streets, near the Episcopal Church. Orders from a distance punctually attended to, by

JOHN COWAN.

N. B. Wanted to purchase a quantity of Deerskins and Furs of every description. Likewise a Journeyman Skindresser and Breechesmaker who will get constant employment and good wages. None need apply but one who is master of his trade.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Baltimore, Aug. 1st, 1810.